[XXXVIth YEAR.] THE [No. 1790.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1781.

ST. PIERRE, (*Martinique*) *February* 25, 1781.

THE privateer Holker, of Philadelphia, of 26 six pounders, sailed last week on a cruize, and returned into this port on the 19th instant, with an English cutter, the Hypocrite, of 12 nine and 4 twelve pounders, which she took the day before, between Grand Terre and Antigua, after an action of three quarters of an hour. The cutter chased the Holker, who affected to run from her till the cutter came up within close shot. The cutter had sailed from St. Kitts on the 8th, had 9 men wounded and 4 killed, among the latter is the captain: the Holker had 3 killed and 2 wounded.

A cutter lately arrived from England at St. Lucia, and sailed immediately to join admiral Rodney, and brought an account that a Corke fleet destined for the islands, under convoy of three ships of war, fell in with a French fleet, about 400 leagues from the islands, from which the cutter escaped with difficulty.

Two American frigates, one of 26 guns, from New-London, and another of 36 guns, from Bolton, have just arrived at this port. The captain of a vessel from Holland, which they retook off this island, and sent to New-England, informed them, that 43 days ago he met a large French fleet, and 2 days after an English fleet of transports, convoyed by one ship of the line and three frigates. The captain thinks they must have met each other.

Feb. 22. By a Holland vessel lately arrived at Amsterdam from the East-Indies, we are informed, that some French men of war have taken and carried into the Cape of Good-Hope, three of the English India ships.

The privateer Holker, of Philadelphia, left this harbour on Sunday last, and has taken an English brig, which left St. Lucia that day, and sent her in here. By persons on board the brig we learn, there were 23 ships of the line at St. Lucia ready for sea, and three others laid up. Rodney left 600 men at St. Eustatia.

March 1. The noted privateer Holker, commanded by capt. Kean, came in here on Monday last, with a ship of 26 guns, the cargo of which is valued at between 2 and 300,000 livres. This rich prize having sailed from Glasgow, touched at Corke, and has been about 6 weeks from the last mentioned port. Captain Kean met her to windward of Antigua, and took her after a single discharge of his musquetry, without the loss of a single man. According to the report of the captain of this prize a large fleet had sailed from the Thames 3 weeks before he left Europe, and a report prevailed in Ireland that it had fallen in with the fleet commanded by our vice-admiral, count d'Estaing, who had suffered very few of them to escape.

A small force was lately sent to surprise Desiderada, but their stratagem failed and they were taken prisoners and sent to Guadaloupe.

We are informed that 25 sail of merchantmen and transports are arrived at Lucia, which left Europe under convoy of two frigates. We know not whether they were part of the great fleet which sailed from the Thames; but it is taken for granted in the English islands, that count d'Estaing has made a rich capture. It is asserted that he took the ships of war which convoyed the fleet. Passengers lately arrived in a flag of truce from Montserrat confirm this account.

By a vessel which left Bayonne Jan. 7, and arrived here yesterday, we hear, that on the 26th of December, the prince of Nassau had executed his project of a descent on the islands of Jersey and Guernsey with 12,000 men.

BOSTON, *April* 12.

Since our last arrived at Marblehead, capt. Ross from Cadiz, in a passage of 8 weeks: he brings the following intelligence: that admirals Digby and Derby, had sailed for Gibraltar with 27 sail of the line: that in consequence of which count d'Estaing immediately sailed from Brest, with a large fleet, in order to intercept the British: and that a Spanish fleet, consisting of 32 sail of the line sailed from Cadiz bay, in pursuit of the above British fleet.

Capt. Ross likewise informs, that there had been a manifesto published in Cadiz, authorising all the subjects of the states of Holland to make reprisals of all British vessels that may fall in their hands: that their high mightinesses had entered into a state of alliance with France and Spain: and that they had hauled up nearly all the ships in Holland, in order, it is supposed, with a determination of fitting out a powerful fleet.

Last Sunday arrived at Newbury the privateer ship Thorn, captain Tucker, having captured a second prize, viz. a ship from Liverpool bound to Charlestown, mounting 16 six pounders, her cargo consists of wine brandy, dry goods, &c.

Captain Ross, from Cadiz, assures us, that the Dutch had declared war against Great-Britain the 11th of January: that immediately upon their receiving the British declaration, they laid an embargo through all the states, and applied themselves with the greatest expedition to the fitting out their men of war, and would have 25 sail of the line ready to put to sea by the first of April.

Before the Spanish fleet sailed from Cadiz, they were assured that the British fleet was not arrived near Gibraltar; as Cadiz is about 20 leagues from that place, and they had advice boats and other intelligence every day.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 21.

Accounts were yesterday received from Martinico, that 14 sail of French and Spanish ships of the line fell in with a fleet from Corke, consisting of about 130 sail, and that the greatest part of them were taken. A cutter which left the Corke fleet, and arrived at St. Lucia about the 12th of February, brought this news.

Tuesday last arrived here the ship Chatham, captain Smith, from Hispaniola.

Same day arrived a prize sloop, the Northampton, Moses Venseis, late commander, from Charles-town bound to New-York, laden with tar, rice, &c. She was taken by the Fair American privateer, captain Jackways.

Yesterday arrived the brig Neptune, captain Burrows, from Cape Francois.

We hear from Fish-Kill, in the state of New-York, that on Sunday night, the 8th instant, a party of the enemy, of 30 men, plundered the house of Peter Jay, Esq. within five miles of that place. They arrived between nine and ten o'clock, and immediately planted sentinels round the house. They then searched every room in it, broke open all the closets, drawers, trunks, &c. took out what they liked, packed up the plunder, and continued thus employed, and in regaling themselves, till two o'clock in the morning, when they went away; having robbed the family of all their cloathing, except what they had on, linen, plate, and every thing else that was valuable and could be conveniently carried off.

April 24. Since our last arrived in the Delaware, the Martinico and Havannah fleets, consisting of about 50 sail of armed trading vessels, the greatest part of which have entered our harbour.

Saturday last arrived here the Fair American privateer, from a successful cruize.

A fleet of between 20 and 30 sail of men of war, was seen to windward of Martinico, when our vessels left that island. These ships are supposed to be from Old France, and are said to have on board between 10 and 15,000 men, which will make the forces of our allies equal, if not superior to that of the British in those parts.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, (Martinique) March 18, 1781.

"Arrived here the 5th instant, from Brest, in 44 days, a lugger with dispatches from the minister to the general the marquis de Bouillie, advising him of an approaching arrival of a large fleet, consisting of 400 sail, or thereabouts, among which he expects 30 sail of the line. I hope soon to be able to give you a more particular account of this piece of news."

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated March 4.

"The states general are making the greatest preparations to fit out a formidable fleet: it is expected they will have 50 sail of the line ready by the beginning of the campaign. They have sent great reinforcements to their East-India possessions.

"Portugal has acceded to the armed neutrality; has 8 ships of the line already fit for sea, in the Tagus, and it is expected will have 18 by the beginning of April.

"The death of the empress queen will not at all derange the political system of the northern powers.

"It is confidently reported and believed, that count d'Estaing, in his passage from Cadiz to Brest, where he arrived the 8th of January, captured 40 sail of English transports and some ships of the line that escorted them, destined for the windward islands and Jamaica, on board of which was a considerable number of troops. The long passage of this fleet will prevent the reinforcement sailing for America as soon as was expected."

The last vessels from the Havannah bring the following interesting intelligence: on the 4th of January the important fort of San Juan de Nicaragua, on the Spanish main, was re-taken by his Catholic Majesty's forces; part of the garrison were taken, and the rest escaped in boats the preceding night, or else they would have shared the same fate. On the 28th ult. general Galvez forced the post on Rose's island, at the entrance of Pensacola bay; the 29th he entered the harbour with the convoy from the Havannah; the 23d arrived another convoy from New-Orleans, and on the 26th both divisions and the army, with another body of troops from Mobille, commanded by colonel Don Joseph Ezpeleta, were joined at Pensacola camp, preparing to begin the attack of that place. A fleet of 8 sail of British ships of the line having been, as it was said, dispatched to the succour of Pensacola, the Spanish fleet, under admiral Solano, having a body of troops on board, and some French ships under M. Monticuil, making together 18 ships of the line, were immediately ordered to sea with a design to intercept the enemy.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 3.

The Antelope and Felicity ſchooners, lately arrived at Baltimore from the Weſt-Indies, off the mouth of Patuxent fell in with, and made prize of, a privateer ſchooner from New-York, called the Jack o'the Lanthorn, of ſix guns and 36 men, which they have brought ſafe into port.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of credit in Holland, to his correſpondent in Philadelphia, dated January 23, 1781.

"On the 31ſt of December laſt, the Dutch plenipotentiaries, and Mr. Schwart, the Dutch reſident at Peterſburg, finiſhed their conferences with the Ruſſian plenipotentiaries, and the whole matter having been laid before the empreſs, and approved by her, the acceſſion of the United Provinces to the treaties of Ruſſia, Sweden, and Denmark, for the mutual protection of the trade and navigation of their ſubjects, was ſigned on the 4th inſt. and the acts arrived on the 21ſt. During the whole management of this buſineſs, the Engliſh left no artifice untried, in order that the republic might be excluded from this alliance; but the empreſs and her miniſtry, unſhaken, rejected their memorials with firmneſs, and even with indignation. The money which this republic has now occaſion to take up from the ſubjects thereof, will greatly encreaſe the difficulty to the Engliſh to obtain, and ſink their ſtocks ſtill more. You may be aſſured, that when Sir James Harris, the Engliſh miniſter at Peterſburg, gave the empreſs to underſtand that her reception of this republic into the alliance might poſſibly bring on a war between her majeſty and his king, ſhe anſwered, "this reaſon "ſhould not hinder her from doing what "was proper to be done."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in a public character in Europe, dated February 22, 1781.

"I have for ſome time deferred writing, in hopes of having it in my power to give you a more diſtinct information of the actual ſituation of affairs in Europe at this important criſis, when its attention is turned to the conduct of the empreſs of Ruſſia and the armed neutrality. It would ſeem that if the empreſs doth not openly declare againſt England, ſhe will at all events protect the Dutch commerce, and this may ſpeedily terminate in open hoſtilities. The republican party in Holland are in good ſpirits; Zealand hath dropt the oppoſition it made to hoſtile meaſures, ſo that at preſent there is unanimity in the ſtates on that intereſting point. The troops from England for America and the Eaſt-Indies were embarked and embarking the laſt of the paſt month; they conſiſt of 3 or 4000 men, recruits included, and of Fullarton's and another ragged regiment, to uſe the words of my informant; the greater part of theſe, it is ſuppoſed, are deſtined to the Eaſt-Indies, and commodore Johnſtone is named by the public to command an expedition, which is to attack the Cape of Good-Hope on its paſſage. The proteſtant aſſociations begin to ſtir a little; lord George Gordon is acquitted. Stocks have fallen conſiderably ſince the Dutch war, not leſs than two and an half and three per cent. The ſubſcriptions for the loans of the preſent year, it is generally believed, will be paid in ſlowly. The Spaniſh ſquadron of 30 ſail of the line is at ſea; that of England, it is ſuppoſed, will ſail about this period of time."

WAS offered for ſale, and ſtopped, ſuppoſed to be ſto'en or found, a large ſilver watch, the inſide caſe much worn about the rivet, and marked on the outſide I. H. and four ſmall ſtamps on the inſide, in one of which are the letters T. R. Made by George Clark, London, No. 13924. The owner may have it again on proving property and paying charges. 3w

3 SAMUEL JACOB.

April 21, 1781.

By virtue of an act of the aſſembly of Maryland, paſſed in December 1773, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Monday the 11th day of June next, for gold or ſilver,

THAT ſituation for any kind of water-works, known by the name of the CURTIS'S CREEK FURNACE, lying on the head of the ſaid creek, in Anne-Arundel county, about 32 miles by water from Baltimore-town, or ſeven miles by land, with ſundry tracts of land, containing 4838 acres more or leſs. There are, where the furnace ſtands, a large ſtone dwelling houſe, kitchen, meat houſe, ſmith's ſhop, and mill houſe, all of which, with the furnace, may be made very good. The lands moſtly lie on and contiguous to Curtis's, Marley, and Stony creeks, and abound with wood and timber, pine, oak, hiccory, and chelnut. Craft for the reception of wood, &c. go up all thoſe creeks. About 100 acres are cleared around the furnace, and two or three ſmall tenements on different tracts rented by the year. A plot of the whole may be ſeen at the coffee-houſe in Baltimore, and the lands ſhewn on application to Mr. Thomas Cromwell near the furnace. Sale to begin at the dwelling houſe at 10 o'clock a. m.

6 CHARLES RIDGELY,
MICHAEL PUE,
W. GOODWIN,
W. BUCHANAN,
ELEANOR DORSEY.

N. B. The ſale is deferred, on account of its not having been advertiſed ſix weeks ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette, agreeable to law.

Office for the preſervation and ſale of forfeited eſtates, April 9, 1781.

To be SOLD at VENDUE,

THE two manors of Beaver-dam and Chaptico, lying in St. Mary's county, in parcels as tenanted to the preſent poſſeſſors, or otherwiſe, as may be moſt conducive to the purpoſe intended. Many of the leaſes are expired, ſeveral for the lives of perſons yet in being, and others for terms of years yet unexpired. The ſale of Beaver-dam will begin at Leonard-town on Tueſday the 29th of May next, and of Chaptico on the Monday following. One fifth of the ſum bid to be paid in ſpecie, within three weeks from the day of ſale, the remainder in bills of credit of the new emiſſion, one half in two months, and the other half in four months from the day of ſale.

2 By order, G. DUVALL, cl.

April 16, 1781.

THE ſubſcriber being appointed auctioneer for Anne-Arundel county, takes the liberty to inform the public, that he has provided a convenient room at Mr. John Shaw's, in Annapolis, for the reception of all kinds of wares and merchandiſe, and propoſes to offer them for ſale on the ſecond Saturday in every month, beginning on the 12th of May next. Thoſe who ſhall be pleaſed to favour him with their commands, may depend of due care being taken of their intereſt. w4

3 JAMES TOOTELL, auctioneer for Anne-Arundel county.

LOST on Thurſday the 14th of March laſt, a ſmall gold FRENCH WATCH, with a ſteel chain (maker's name Ramilius, Paris). Whoever has found it and will deliver it to the ſubſcriber ſhall have two guineas reward.

3 GEORGE MANN.

Weſt-river, March 2, 1781.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next general aſſembly for a confirmation of my title to part of a tract of land lying in Montgomery county, purchaſed of Mr. Edward Sprigg, junior. 8w

6 THOMAS MORTON, jun.

March 29, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition ſigned by the ſubſcribers and many others was preſented to the laſt general aſſembly, praying the confirmation of a road, which was laid out ſoon after the building of Ellicott's lower mills, and which led out of the Elk-ridge road above Mr. Ely Dorſey's, and between ſaid Mr. Ely Dorſey's and Mr. Michael Dorſey's, alſo between Mr. Brice Howard's and Mr. Joſhua Howard's to the land of Mr. Rezin Hammond, then thro' the land of ſaid Rezin Hammond to the upper corner of Valentine Brown's lane, there to interſect an accuſtomed road, then down ſaid Brown's lane to Patuxent bridge, then with the main road to Dr. Pue's lane, then to Hell-town, thence to Balderſon's tavern, and ſo to Ellicott's lower mills; which ſaid petition was referred to the conſideration of the next general aſſembly. Notice of the ſame will be continued in this gazette for eight weeks, agreeable to the reſolve of the honourable houſe of delegates.

REZIN HAMMOND,
5 M. PUE,
JOSHUA HOWARD.

LANDS FOR SALE.

STRING ENLARGED, 644 acres, reſurveyed in January 1775, and certificate returned for 845 acres, examined and paſſed, by the name of *Head-Quarters*, but not patented, becauſe of the war: part of *Manſell's United Friendſhip*, 359 acres: part of *Manſell's Purchaſe*, 1400 acres: *The Scheme*, 74 acres: theſe four tracts lie adjoining each other. Part of *Windſor-Foreſt*, 1236 acres; this tract lies about 4 miles from the above lands. All the tracts are called *Foreſt-land*; a conſiderable part of them is very good ſoil; each tract is very well watered, and there are on the whole about 200 acres of good meadow ground. There is little timber on the above tracts, except on the main weſtern fork of the weſtern, or Delaware, falls of Patapſco river, where enough may be procured to build tobacco houſes; theſe lands lie near the great main road from Frederick-town to Baltimore, and between 25 and 30 miles from the latter, and in the neighbourhood of the late Mr. Samuel Manſell. *Reſolution*, granted for 667 acres, of which about one half is clear of elder tracts; this land lies below *Buſh-creek*, about 8 miles from Frederick-town, near one Solomon Turner's. Part of *The Mountain of Wales*, 200 acres; this tract lies near Mr. Jacques's Iron-works. In all about 4 347 acres. A reaſonable price will be taken for the *whole*; if the tracts are ſold *ſeparately*, the price will be more or leſs, according to the quality and ſituation. The title to all the tracts is indiſputable. New ſtate money, or bond with ſecurity, for tobacco or ſpecie, with intereſt, will be taken in payment, and the lands immediately conveyed. Enquire of the printers. 3.

April 16, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 6 or 700 acres of land lying in Frederick county, about 45 miles from Baltimore-town, on which are three ſmall farms, each containing about 70 acres of cleared land, the quality of the ſoil is equal to moſt lands in the ſtate for farming; the lands are quite level, have a ſufficient ſtock of timber, good water, and lie contiguous to ſeveral good mills. Part of the purchaſe money is expected in hand. For further terms apply to Samuel Cleland, living at Pipe creek bridge near the land. If it ſhould prove convenient to the purchaſer, two or three negroes will be taken in pay. 2 w4

*** *This Gazette No.* 1790 *begins the year with all ſubſcribers to it. The printers requeſt all perſons indebted to make immediate payment, which alone will enable them to enlarge the Maryland Gazette.*

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE.

[XXXVIth YEAR.] THE [No. 1791.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1781.

NEW-LONDON, *April* 20.

LAST Monday the letter of marque brig Jason, captain S. Stilman, arrived here in 27 days from Cape François.

Captain Stilman informs that a frigate arrived at Martinico about the 6th of March, dispatched from a fleet of 23 sail of French men of war ten days before, and who were bound to Martinico, having (as it was said) 8000 troops on board: that Curaçoa was safe the 5th of March, and no attempts had been made by the British to reduce that island; that about the 1st of March, a brig of 14 guns from New-Providence, was captured by the brig Fair American from Philadelphia; and a few days after, the same vessel brought into the cape a brig of 16 guns, also from New-Providence.

Monday last arrived here a schooner with 2000 bushels of salt, and 20 hogsheads of tobacco, prize to the sloop Lively, captain E. Latham. The above schooner sailed from New-York the 8th instant bound to Quebec.

The Young Cromwell privateer, capt. Budington, has captured a brig, from Madeira bound to New-York, with 280 pipes of wine, and carried her into Newport.

Last Monday a boat which went from this town for the wreck near Long-Island, was taken at the Gull-islands, by a small row galley with 26 men, and three armed whale boats with 8 men each, who brought them to Fisher's-island that night, and the next morning released them. These boats were manned by refugees, commanded by one Ketchum, and piloted by the noted Praiquer Brown.

Tuesday morning the above boats went over to the wreck of the Culloden man of war, where they found several small vessels from the main: the people belonging to those vessels landed two howitz, and defended themselves for some time; but finding they were not likely to save their shipping, they went farther down the island, where they found a small boat; about this time they discovered the Young Cromwell privateer coming from Newport, they rowed to her, and acquainted the crew of the above matters; the privateer immediately stood for the wreck, took the above galley, and retook three vessels they had in possession; the galley, and one of the sloops arrived here yesterday. The three armed whale boats the enemy drew across the island to Fort-Pond bay, and got off with them. During the skirmish one of the enemy was killed. A schooner belonging to Norwich, which these villains had in possession, they run off with, but the Young Cromwell was left in chase of her.

CHATHAM *April* 25.

Last Saturday night a party of about 70 of the enemy from Staten-Island, came over to Elizabeth-town. They landed at Halstead's-point, and were discovered between that and the town, by captain Hendricks, who was patrolling with a small party with about 10 or 12; and though so much inferior in numbers, he kept up a galling fire upon them, and prevented their penetrating the town farther than Dr. Winans's, where, after plundering some houses, &c. firing through the windows where Mrs. Winans was letting, by which they wounded a boy through the arm, and then burning the house of Mr. Ephraim Marsh, they began their retreat, in which, it is said, they had one killed and some wounded.

Last Wednesday night capt. Hendricks made an excursion to Staten-Island, and brought off ten prisoners.

Last Thursday the Confederacy, a frigate in the service of the United States, with cloathing, &c. on board, was carried into New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 28.

Extract of a letter from Amiens, dated February 6, 1781, to a gentleman in this city.

"When you left France, you knew the arrival of M. de Guichen at Cadiz, having under his convoy about 100 sail, and that count d'Estaing was to take the command of the combined fleet, which is composed of 72 ships of the line, 38 French, and 33 Spanish, which sailed with count d'Estaing as far as the capes, and then returned to Cadiz. Our fleet meeting with contrary winds it was with difficulty the count got safe into port the rich fleet under his convoy, two months after he had sailed.

"Twenty-two English ships of the line, commanded by Darby, saw our fleet, and fled before them. The English had sailed to meet their rich East-India fleet, which has not yet appeared. A piece of news, that is now confirmed, will prevent that rich fleet from arriving safe, which is, that M. de Tronjolly, who commands our fleet at the Isle of Bourbon, has taken 12 vessels from that fleet, which are valued at 40 millions of livres, besides a 74 gun ship; many news-papers confirm this intelligence, but it has not yet been mentioned in the French gazette. The siege of Gibraltar is constantly going on, and some of the Spanish works are within 20 feet of the portcullis of the place; Don Barcelo intercepts all the provisions; the besieged are reduced to half a ration, and the governor is asking succour and provisions with impatience. It is said England is determined to send him some, escorted by 22 ships of the line, but Cadiz contains 40 ships of the line ready to sail, and count d'Estaing may also sail, at the first signal with 24 sail of the line.

"Nothing more has happened worth notice except that there have been several engagements of frigates against frigates, and privateers with privateers; among which the la dame de Granville has made seven or eight prizes, valued at about 700,000 livres. When I said nothing more had happened worth notice, I meant naval affairs; for I have to add the following, which have taken place, viz. the accession of Holland to the armed neutrality, and the declaration of war by England against that power; that the same armed neutrality is signed by the states general, and the three northern maritime powers; the immense prizes made upon the merchants of that republic, whose vessels were sailing peaceably under the guarantee of treaty, and under the greatest apparent security; the sudden departure of the Russian ambassador from the court of London, and that the English ambassador at Petersburgh has received orders to act in the same manner. These events, especially the last, have surprised all Europe, and very likely will also surprise America. The Dutch have many seamen, and are working vigorously at their marine. Enthusiasm reigns; and one may see at Amsterdam, a private man putting a sum of 200,000 florins in an armament of 20 frigates of 30 guns each.

"In the beginning of this year, M. le baron de Rullecourt, colonel of the regiment of Soissonois, composed of deserters, undertook to take the isle of Jersey. He succeeded in landing 800 men at night, marched to the town of St. Helier, took it, made the commander prisoner with 4 companies, obliged him to sign articles of capitulation, and then entrenched in the place, waiting for farther succours. But the bad position he had taken, and the different posts of the English troops, scattered in the island, having assembled with the militia, making a body of 8000 men, the baron was attacked; he defended himself for some time, but at last was unfortunately killed, and the troops taken. This being a private affair, in which government had no hand, there is nothing more said about it."

May 1. The New-York paper of the 21st ult. mentions the arrival in that port on the 19th, of the Confederacy frigate, having been taken by two British men of war off the capes of Virginia.

From the Royal S. Carolina Gazette, of March 31, 1781.

At the court of St. James's, the 19th of December, 1780. Present, the king's most excellent majesty in council.

WHEREAS is has been represented to his majesty, that under the authority of the act passed in the last session of parliament, to protect goods and merchandise of the growth, produce or the manufacture of the islands of Grenada and the Grenadines, on board neutral vessels, bound to neutral ports, during the present hostilities: and by virtue of the articles of capitulation for the islands of St. Vincent and Dominica, many ships and vessels belonging to the states general of the United Provinces, have been, and may be, now cleared out with goods and merchandize of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said islands, designed for some neutral port, and may be now proceeding or shall proceed upon their respective voyages. His majesty taking the same into his royal consideration, and being actuated at all times by motives of humane regard to the interests of individuals, and from a desire to prevent their suffering by any surprise, doth hereby declare, by and with the advice of his privy council, that all ships and vessels belonging to the states general of the United Provinces, which shall be employed in carrying cargoes of the growth, produce or manufacture of either or any of the said islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent, and Dominica, shall, during the space of four months from the date hereof, be considered, in all respects as neutral vessels going to neutral ports, within the meaning and spirit of the said act of the last session of parliament, and of the said articles of capitulation, above recited, and shall not be liable to be detained or molested by any of his majesty's ships of war, or merchants ships having letters of marque, and general reprisals, otherwise than they would have been antecedent to the publication of his majesty's royal manifesto, of the 20th of this instant December, and his majesty's order for granting general reprisals against the ships, goods, and subjects of the states general of the United Provinces.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

CHARLES-TOWN, *April* 7.

Extract of a letter from St. Augustine, dated April 2.

"A vessel arrived here three days ago from New-Providence, by which we learn, that the ship Tonyn, captain Waid, bound from this to Liverpool, was taken, after a very obstinate and gallant defence, by a rebel privateer of 22 guns, and carried into Cape François. Captain Waid and all his officers were wounded; of men seven were killed and fifteen wounded."

To be SOLD in Annapolis,
A PAIR of very ſtrong gray HORSES, upwards of fifteen hands high.
WILLIAM BROWN.

April 21, 1781.

By virtue of an act of the aſſembly of Maryland, paſſed in December 1773, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Monday the 11th day of June next, for gold or ſilver,

THAT ſituation for any kind of water-works, known by the name of the CURTIS'S CREEK FURNACE, lying on the head of the ſaid creek, in Anne-Arundel county, about 12 miles by water from Baltimore-town, or ſeven miles by land, with ſundry tracts of land, containing 4338 acres more or leſs. There are, where the furnace ſtands, a large ſtone dwelling houſe, kitchen, meat houſe, ſmith's ſhop, and mill houſe, all of which, with the furnace, may be made very good. The lands mollly lie on and contiguous to Curtis's, Marley, and Stony creeks, and abound with wood and timber, pine, oak, hiccory, and cheſnut. Craft for the reception of wood, &c. go up all theſe creeks. About 200 acres are cleared around the furnace, and two or three ſmall tenements on different tracts rented by the year. A plot of the whole may be ſeen at the coffee-houſe in Baltimore, and the lands ſhewn on application to Mr. Thomas Cromwell near the furnace. Sale to begin at the dwelling houſe at 10 o'clock a. m.

CHARLES RIDGELY,
MICHAEL PUE,
W. GOODWIN,
W. BUCHANAN,
ELEANOR DORSEY.

N. B. The ſale is deferred, on account of its not having been advertiſed ſix weeks ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette, agreeable to law.

Office for the preſervation and ſale of forfeited eſtates, April 9, 1781.

To be SOLD at VENDUE,

THE two manors of Beaver-dam and Chaptico, lying in St. Mary's county, in parcels as tenanted to the preſent poſſeſſors, or otherwiſe, as may be moſt conducive to the purpoſe intended. Many of the leaſes are expired, ſeveral for the lives of perſons yet in being, and others for terms of years yet unexpired. The ſale of Beaver-dam will begin at Leonard-town on Tueſday the 29th of May next, and of Chaptico on the Monday following. One fifth of the ſum bid to be paid in ſpecie, within three weeks from the day of ſale, the remainder in bills of credit of the new emiſſion, one half in two months, and the other half in four months from the day of ſale.

By order, 3 G. DUVALL, cl.

April 16, 1781.

THE ſubſcriber being appointed auctioneer for Anne-Arundel county, takes the liberty to inform the public, that he has provided a convenient room at Mr. John Shaw's, in Annapolis, for the reception of all kinds of wares and merchandiſe, and propoſes to offer them for ſale on the ſecond Saturday in every month, beginning on the 12th of May next. Thoſe who ſhall be pleaſed to favour him with their commands, may depend of due care being taken of their intereſt. w4

4X JAMES TOOTELL, auctioneer for Anne-Arundel county.

THERE is at the plantation of Joſeph Allen, near Queen-Anne, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a ſtray, a ſmall dark bay horſe, 13 hands high, has a ſmall blurred brand on his off buttock and near ſhoulder, but imperfect, a ſmall ſtar on his forehead, a few white hairs under his left eye, ſome ſaddle ſpots, and part of his near hind foot white. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3X

Weſt-river, March 2, 1781.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next general aſſembly for a confirmation of my title to part of a tract of land lying in Montgomery county, purchaſed of Mr. Edward Sprigg, junior. 8w

7 THOMAS MORTON, jun.

March 19, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition ſigned by the ſubſcribers and many others was preſented to the laſt general aſſembly, praying the confirmation of a road, which was laid out ſoon after the building of Ellicott's lower mills, and which led out of the Elk-ridge road above Mr. Ely Dorſey's, and between ſaid Mr. Ely Dorſey's and Mr. Michael Dorſey's, alſo between Mr. Brice Howard's and Mr. Joſhua Howard's to the land of Mr. Rezin Hammond, then thro' the land of ſaid Rezin Hammond to the upper corner of Valentine Brown's lane, thence to intereſect an accuſtomed road, then down ſaid Brown's lane to Patuxent bridge, then with the main road to Dr. Pue's lane, then to Hell-town, thence to Baiderſon's tavern, and ſo to Ellicott's lower mills; which ſaid petition was referred to the conſideration of the next general aſſembly. Notice of the ſame will be continued in this gazette for eight weeks, agreeable to the reſolve of the honourable houſe of delegates.

REZIN HAMMOND,
M. PUE,
JOSHUA HOWARD.

April 16, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 600 or 700 acres of land lying in Frederick county, about 45 miles from Baltimore-town, on which are three ſmall farms, each containing about 70 acres of cleared land, the quality of the ſoil is equal to moſt lands in the ſtate for farming; the lands are quite level, have a ſufficient ſtock of timber, good water, and lie contiguous to ſeveral good mills. Part of the purchaſe money is expected in hand. For further terms apply to Samuel Cleland, living at Pipe creek bridge near the land. If it ſhould prove convenient to the purchaſer, two or three negroes will be taken in pay. 3 w4

CHATHAM

STANDS near Queen-Anne, and at Queen-Anne, and will cover mares at three guineas, or ſtate money at the exchange, with an allowance of one ſtate dollar to the groom.

Chatham was out of Ebony, and was got by col. Fitzhugh's Regulus; Ebony out of col. Taſker's Old Selima, and was got by Othello; Regulus was out of Jenny Diſmal, a mare imported by col. Baylor, and was got by his noted horſe Old Fearnought.

Paſturage for mares at a diſtance gratis. 3X

SILVER-TAIL,

STANDS at Tulip-hill, and will cover at two guineas the ſeaſon, or ſtate money at the exchange, and a dollar to the groom; the money to be paid before the mares are taken away.

Silver-tail was got by Old Tanner, his dam by Selim, his grand-dam by Panton's Arabian, his great grand-dam by the Godolphin Arabian, his great-great-grand-dam was Mr. Panton's famous Witherington mare. He is a fine bay, fifteen and a half hands high, with great bone, ſtrength and beauty. Good paſturage for mares at one dollar a week. 2

THERE is at the plantation of James Craik, taken up as a ſtray, a black BULL, with a crop in the right ear and a crop and under bit in the left, appears to be five or ſix years old, has been on the plantation three years. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2

BADGER

COVERS this ſeaſon at Belfair, in Prince-George's county, at forty ſhillings hard caſh, or the exchange, a mare, and a ſtate dollar to the groom.

Badger is five years old this ſpring, a dark gray, full fifteen hands and an inch high, and allowed by judges to be a fine horſe. He was got by governor Eden's imported horſe Badger, who was got by lord Chedworth's Boſphorus, his dam by Black and all Black, and his grand-dam by Childers.

Badger's dam was got by Samuel Galloway, Eſquire's, Selim, his grand-dam (an imported mare) by Shot, his great-grand-dam by Cartouch, his great-great-grand-dam by Old Traveller, his great-great-great-grand-dam by Sedbury, his great-great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Childers, out of a bay mare.

Good paſturage for mares at a dollar a week, but I will not be anſwerable in caſe of loſs.

The money to be paid before the horſe is led out of the ſtable.

JOHN CRAGGS.

April 16, 1781.

CARELESS

COVERS this ſeaſon, on Elk-Ridge, about three miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, for three pounds hard money, or the exchange, a mare, and one ſtate dollar to the groom.

Careleſs is a fine bay, about 15 hands high. He was got by col. Baylor's Fearnought, his dam by Dove, his grand-dam by Othello, his great grand-dam by Old Spark, out of Queen Mab, a very high bred imported mare, that was the dam of Old Miſe, and col. Hopper's Pacolet.

Good paſtures for mares, under a very good fence, but I will not be anſwerable for any that may get away. 3w

DAVID SCOTT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all OFFICERS and SOLDIERS of the troops of the ſtate of Maryland, in the ſervice of the United States, who have claim for their pay in their own right, or as repreſentatives of thoſe who have fallen or died in the ſervice, that it will be neceſſary to produce their accounts ſupported by vouchers or proof by their own oath, of the time they were in the ſervice, and the rank they held, between the firſt of January 1777 and the thirty-firſt of July 1780, alſo of all ſums of money received on account of their pay, or otherways not accounted for, with the date of each ſum received, and likewiſe of what cloathing with the prices thereof for which they are accountable. 3

W. WILKINS, commiſſioner.

April 4, 1781.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living near Mr. Samuel Hanſon, in Charles county, on Saturday laſt, being the 31ſt of March, about 12 o'clock, a large roan HORSE, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, paces and canters extremely eaſy, branded on the near ſhoulder, or getting up ſide, thus, 8; it is ſuppoſed that he was ſtolen by a Moſes Jones, a deſerter from our army, and a remarkable thief and robber, who was in the neighbourhood, enquiring for a mare he ſaid had ſtrayed away from him, and who is ſuſpected of having committed ſeveral robberies there. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive a reward of twenty ſtate dollars.

tf 3 WILLIAM HANSON.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Joſeph Pen, in Anne-Arundel county, a ſmall brown MARE, about 13½ hands high, 12 years old, one hind foot white, a ſmall ſtar on her forehead, not branded, blind in her left eye, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 2

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE.

[XXXVIth YEAR.] THE [No. 1378.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1781.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THAT is one of the ſtrongeſt ſymptoms of the decline of public virtue and patriotiſm, in a free ſtate, when the people, in general, grow indifferent and inattentive to the choice or conduct of their rulers. It is a very painful taſk for a contemplative ſenſible wing to compare the conduct of our people in the commencement, and for the three firſt years of the war, with their behaviour ſince. Every breaſt glowed with the love of country, and every one offered his ſervices to the public without any reward; our whole people ſeemed to be animated with one ſoul. A gradual and fatal change has taken place. Avarice, diſſipation, folly, and lethargy, has ſucceeded public virtue, induſtry, wiſdom, and the moſt vigorous exertions. The cauſes are various, and it is not my intention, at preſent, to explain them. The citizens of this ſtate, for ſome time paſt have been wholly unconcerned in the election, or conduct of their repreſentatives; they ſeem to declare to the world, that tho' all that is dear and valuable to themſelves and their poſterity is at ſtake, yet that they care not who play the game, or in what manner. For almoſt a year our bay and rivers have been infeſted and plundered, and our houſes laid in aſhes, by a few of the loweſt, and moſt infamous of the Britiſh robbers, and our more infamous refugees, aided by the two traitor pilots Anderſon and Whiſland, and a number of our runaway ſlaves, in two or three ſmall armed veſſels, and ſome barges. Have we the feelings and the ſpirit of men? If virtue and love of country is loſt, our lately, our criminal love of property require us to exert ourſelves. Our wicked refugees, Robert Alexander, Anthony Stewart, Eſquires, and their worthy companions, have aſſociated to plunder us, and have had the impudence to threaten their vengeance, if we puniſhed their cut-throats and robbers. The ſituation of this ſtate, and her means of defence, in caſe of invaſion, the ſtate of our public credit, and finances, muſt be known to our rulers; and it is not neceſſary, for my purpoſe, to make them public, at this time. Our governor thought the public good required the legiſlature to meet as on laſt Thurſday, and I wiſh it had been called before. On this day there is not a ſufficient number of members to compoſe a houſe of delegates, and there are but five members of the ſenate, in the city. Every man of common underſtanding muſt ſee a neceſſity for the meeting of our aſſembly, as ſoon as poſſible. When gentlemen accept a ſeat in the ſenate, or houſe of delegates, the moſt honourable and important truſt in the power of the people to beſtow, they are bound by the ties of honour, and duty, to their conſtituents and country, to attend the public ſervice; to neglect it is almoſt a criminal, as to betray. If the preſent ſhameful delay in the members was the only inſtance, the people might pardon it; but for three years, at every ſeſſion, but one, the members of both houſes have neglected to come for a week, ten days, and ſometimes a fortnight, after the day on which the aſſembly was called. This neglect of duty adds greatly to the expences of government, already very heavy, and muſt be very diſagreeable and inconvenient to the few who attended. As honour, and a ſenſe of duty were inſufficient motives to induce the members to diſcharge their truſt, a law was paſſed (after ſeveral negatives by the ſenate) to compel their attendance, under a fine, for each day's neglect. At the firſt ſeſſion afterwards there was a full houſe, on the day appointed for the meeting, and excuſes were ſent by thoſe who were prevented by ſickneſs, or other unavoidable accident, ſome few refuſed their ſeats. The ſenators, as uſual, did not attend, and it was conſidered as degrading to the dignity of the body, to fine any of their members. At the next ſeſſion, very many of the houſe of delegates, and the greater part of the ſenate, neglected to attend at the day, and for above a week afterwards. Some of thoſe choſen delegates reſigned, and, to the diſgrace of the county, they were re-elected. No fines were impoſed, and the law has remained a dead letter ever ſince. If a houſe of delegates neglect to enforce obedience to a law, which they are to execute, becauſe it may effect themſelves, with what propriety can they complain that the laws in general, are diſregarded and not obeyed? Our delegates ought to ſet an example, as individuals, and more eſpecially as a body, of obedience to the laws, which they have made. They ought to be the patterns of public virtue. It cannot be expected that the houſe of delegates, at the preſent ſeſſion, will fine any of their members, for his breach of duty and the poſitive law, and the injury and expence thereby incurred by the public. Almoſt the whole are guilty, and no member will chooſe to draw on himſelf the reſentment of numbers. There can be no great hopes of a reformation, and unleſs the people will rouſe, and enquire into the conduct of their repreſentatives, and diſcard, at the next election, thoſe who do not merit their confidence, our affairs will grow deſperate, and without any remedy. I conſider the preſent ſenate as *ſelf-elected*, and not the choice of the people. Their conduct may be the ſubject of future enquiry. The law to compel the attendance of the members of the aſſembly, unleſs enforced this ſeſſion, and every other law not executed, ought immediately to be repealed.

We have the means of defending our farms, and houſes from plunder and deſtruction, by the preſent banditti in our bay, and indeed from any force which can probably be ſpared to act againſt this ſtate, if we had ſenſe, and ſpirit to exert them. Let the property of the refugees, Robert Alexander, Anthony Stewart, parſons Boucher and Addiſon, the three Dulanys, Lloyd, and the two Daniels, be immediately appropriated as a fund, to purchaſe, fit out, arm, and man three gallies, and ſix or eight barges. Their eſtates will be ſufficient for the purpoſe. Let a law be paſſed, directing the immediate execution of any pirates, or marauders taken within the ſtate, and to kill on the ſpot any negroes found in arms. This ſtate is well able to protect itſelf, from any enemy unleſs in force, and can furniſh its proportion of ſupplies of men and proviſions, if our legiſlature would act with wiſdom, firmneſs, and deciſion.

WATCH.

WARSAW, *December* 6.

NOTWITHSTANDING the bad weather, the Ruſſian troops in different parts of the kingdom are in motion to march out of it; they have already quitted Thorn, and ſome regiments of theſe troops will paſs the Viſtula here next week.

Dec. 25. It is ſaid the king of Pruſſia has ordered 24,000 of his beſt troops to march towards Silefia, which occaſions many conjectures; probably he has the maxim in his mind, *Si vis pacem para bellum.*

LEGHORN, *Dec.* 13. It is reported, that not only the Ruſſian ſquadron in this port, but 5 other men of war and 3 frigates of that nation, will ſhortly ſail to the Archipelago, if the differences between that court and the Porte are not ſettled.

LONDON, *December* 26.

Yeſterday a quantity of baggage belonging to the draughted ſoldiers out of the guards, was ſhipped on board tranſports in the river for America.

Dec. 30. The royal manifeſto was not merely founded on the diſcoveries made by the capture of Mr. Laurens's papers, nor on the intrigues of Van Berckel and his American aſſociates. Government had found that the ſtates refuſed joining the armed neutrality, in hopes of drawing Ruſſia and Sweden on them, for commencing hoſtilities againſt their intended allies; and the ſtates have alſo loſt the opportunity of joining the armed neutrality, which is, in itſelf, become almoſt inoffenſive, Denmark having, in the ſame interval, entered into a treaty with England.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 9.

The following intercepted letter is publiſhed in the New York Mercury extraordinary, of April 19.

Amſterdam, December 28, 1780.

"SIR,

"THE Dutch ſay the Engliſh are acting the part of the tailor, who, having quarrelled with three others as ſtout as himſelf, and got his bones broke, and his eyes beat out in the ſquabble, ſhall engage four more to fight him at the ſame time, that he might have an opportunity to make it up with all ſeven with honour.

"If the Engliſh are not actuated by the ſame blind and vindictive paſſions, which have governed them for ſo many years, it is impoſſible to ſee through their policy. I think it impoſſible they ſhould be ignorant of the articles of confederation of the neutral powers; theſe articles, as I am informed, warrant to all the neutral powers their treaties with England, and ſtipulate that, if either is attacked, after the twentieth of November laſt, it ſhall be made a common cauſe. If the Engliſh ſhould iſſue letters of marque againſt the Dutch, the ſtates general will not immediately iſſue letters of marque in return, but will repreſent the facts to the congreſs, at Peterſburg, and demand the benefit of the treaty of armed neutrality; and all the powers who are parties to that confederation, will join in demanding of England reſtitution, and in caſe of refuſal will jointly iſſue letters of marque and reprizal.

"The political machine that is now in motion is ſo vaſt, and comprehends ſo many nations, whoſe intereſts are not eaſy to adjuſt, that it is perhaps impoſſible for the human underſtanding to foreſee what events may occur to diſturb it. But at preſent there is no unfavourable appearance from any quarter.

"We are in hourly expectation of intereſting news from the Engliſh, French and Spaniſh fleets, from Peterſburg, Lon-

don, and the Hague, and especially from North-America. Every wheel in the political system of Europe, would have its motions rapidly accelerated by certain news from America, of any decisive advantage obtained over Cornwallis in South-Carolina; so true it is that America is the center of the whole. The death of the empress queen, it is generally thought, will make no alteration in the system of Europe; yet it is possible, that after some time there may be changes; none, however, that can be hurtful to us. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

JOHN ADAMS."

His Excellency the president in congress general of the United States.

On public Business.

Extract of a letter from major-general baron Steuben, dated "On the road from Petersburg to Chesterfield court-house, 10 miles from Petersburg, April 25, 1781.

"On the 24th I reconnoitred the enemy's fleet, then lying off Wellover, and consisting of 23 topsail vessels and 25 flat bottomed boats full of men. The whole number of troops on board I judged to be about 2300. The same day the fleet stood up the river. I therefore ordered general Muhlenberg to move up as high as the vicinity of Blandford. In the evening the enemy landed their whole force at City-point, which fully evinced that their first object was Petersburg. Being obliged to send large detachments to the neck of land between James and Appamatox rivers, I had not more than 1000 men left to oppose the enemy's advance. I determined, however, to defend the place as far as our inferiority of numbers would permit, and made choice of Blandford for the place of defence, and the bridge of Pocahuntas for our retreat. The troops were disposed accordingly and passed the night under arms.

"This morning I was informed that the enemy were within 3 miles of our advanced post, and that 25 flat bottomed boats were at the same time moving up Appamatox river. Towards noon they came in sight, formed and displayed to their left; but it was near 3 o'clock before the firing commenced, which continued from post to post until past 5, when the superior numbers of the enemy obliged me to order a retreat, and the bridge to be taken up, which was executed in the greatest order, notwithstanding the fire of the enemy's cannon and musquetry. With the same good order the troops retreated to this place, where they are just encamped. I am not yet able to ascertain our loss, but believe it not to be great. I do not think the enemy took a single prisoner. Of the enemy's loss I can form no judgment.

"General Muhlenberg merits my particular acknowledgments for the good disposition he made, and the great gallantry with which he executed it. Indeed the gallant conduct of all the officers and the particular good behaviour of the men must, I am persuaded, have attracted the admiration of the enemy.

"I have the pleasure to say that our troops disputed the ground with the enemy inch by inch, and executed their manœuvres with great exactness.

Published by order,

CHARLES THOMSON, sec."

To be SOLD in Annapolis,

A PAIR of very strong gray HORSES, upwards of fifteen hands high.

A 2 WILLIAM BROWN.

West-river, March 2, 1781.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly for a confirmation of my title to part of a tract of land lying in Montgomery county, purchased of Mr. Edward Sprigg, junior. 8w

8 X THOMAS MORTON, jun.

April 23, 1781.

By virtue of an act of the assembly of Maryland, passed in December 1778, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Monday the 21st day of September next, for gold or silver,

THAT situation for any kind of works, known by the name of CURTIS's CREEK FURNACE, lying on the head of the said Creek, in Anne-Arundel county, about 12 miles by water from Baltimore-town, or seven miles by land, with sundry tracts of land, containing 4238 acres more or less. There are, where the furnace stands, a large stone dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, smith's shop, and mill house, all of which, with the furnace, may be made very good. The lands mostly lie on and contiguous to Curtis's, Marley, and stony creeks, and abound with wood and timber, pine, oak, hickory, and chesnut. Craft for the reception of wood, &c. go up all those creeks. About 100 acres are cleared around the furnace, and two or three small tenements on different tracts rented by the year. A plot of the whole may be seen at the coffee-house in Baltimore, and the lands shewn on application to Mr. Thomas Cromwell near the furnace. Sale to begin at the dwelling house at 10 o'clock a. m.

CHARLES RIDGELY,
MICHAEL PUE,
& W. GOODWIN,
W. BUCHANAN,
ELEANOR DORSEY.

N. B. The sale is deferred, on account of its not having been advertised six weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, agreeable to law.

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, April 9, 1781.

To be SOLD at VENDUE,

THE two manors of Beaver-dam and Chaptico, lying in St. Mary's county, in parcels as tenanted to the present possessors, or otherwise, as may be most conducive to the purpose intended. Many of the leases are expired, several for the lives of persons yet in being, and others for terms of years yet unexpired. The sale of Beaver-dam will begin at Leonard-town on Tuesday the 29th of May next, and of Chaptico on the Monday following. One fifth of the sum bid to be paid in specie, within three weeks from the day of sale, the remainder in bills of credit of the new emission, one half in two months, and the other half in four months from the day of sale.

By order, G. DUVALL, cl.

N. B. The sale of Beaver-dam manor above mentioned is postponed until Tuesday the 12th of June, and of Chaptico until the Monday following. 4 G. D.

March 19, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition signed by the subscribers and many others was presented to the last general assembly, praying the confirmation of a road, which was laid out soon after the building of Ellicott's lower mills, and which led out of the Elk-ridge road above Mr. Ely Dorsey's, and between said Mr. Ely Dorsey's and Mr. Michael Dorsey's, also between Mr. Brice Howard's and Mr. Joshua Howard's to the land of Mr. Rezin Hammond, then thro' the land of said Rezin Hammond to the upper corner of Valentine Brown's lane, there to intersect an accustomed road, then down said Brown's lane to Patuxent bridge, then with the main road to Dr. Pue's lane, then to Hell-town, thence to Balderton's tavern, and so to Ellicott's lower mills; which said petition was referred to the consideration of the next general assembly. Notice of the same will be continued in this gazette for eight weeks, agreeable to the resolve of the honourable house of delegates.

7 REZIN HAMMOND,
M. PUE,
JOSHUA HOWARD.

BADGER

COVERS this season at Bellair, in Prince-George's county, at three pistoles the leap, cash, or the purchase of a mare, and a dollar the groom.

Badger is five years old this spring, a dark gray, full fifteen hands and an inch high, and allowed by judges to be a fine horse. He was got by governor Eden's imported horse Badger, who was got by lord Chedworth's Bosphorus. His dam by Black and all Black, and his grand-dam by Childers.

Badger's dam was got by Samuel Galloway, Esquire's, selim, his grand-dam (an imported mare) by Spot, his great-grand-dam by Cartouch, his great great-grand-dam by Old Traveller, his great-great-great-grand-dam by Snip, his great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Childers, out of a herb mare.

Good pasturage for mares at a dollar a week, but I will not be answerable in case of loss.

The money to be paid before the horse is led out of the stable.

4 X JOHN CRADOCK.

April 16, 1781.

CARLESS

COVERS this season, at Mr. Ridgely's, about three miles from Elk-ridge Landing, for three pounds hard money or the exchange, a mare, and one dollar to the groom.

Careless is a fine bay, about 15 hands high. He was got by col. Bayly's Partnought, his dam by Dove, his grand-dam by Othello, his great-grand-dam by Old Spark, out of Queen Mab, a very high bred imported mare, that was the dam of Old Miller, and col. Hooper's Patolet.

Good pasturage for mares, under a very good fence, but I will not be answerable for any that may get away.

3 X DAVID SCOTT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all OFFICERS and SOLDIERS of the troops of the state of Maryland, in the service of the United States, who have claims for their pay in their own right, or as representatives of those who have fallen or died in the service, that it will be necessary to produce their accounts supported by vouchers or proof by their own oath, of the time they were in the service, and the rank they held, between the 1st of January 1777 and the thirty-first of July 1780, also of all sums of money received on account of their pay, or otherways not accounted for, with the date of each sum received, and the name of the cloathing with the price thereof for which they are accountable.

W. WILKINS, Cloathier.

April 6, 1781.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living near Mr. Samuel Hanson, in Charles county, on Saturday last, being the 31st of March, about 12 o'clock, a large roan HORSE, with a hanging mane and switch tail, paces and canters extremely easy, branded on the near shoulder, or getting on side, thus, R; it is supposed that he was stolen by a Moses Jones, a deserter from our army, and a remarkable thief and rascal, who was in the neighbourhood, enquiring for a mare he had had strayed away from him, and who is suspected of having committed several robberies there. Whoever secures said horse, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of twenty hard dollars.

4 X WILLIAM HANSON.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Joseph Pen, in Anne-Arundel county, a small brown MARE, about 13¾ hands high, 12 years old, one hind foot white, a small star on her forehead, not branded, blind in her left eye, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 3 X

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[XXXVIth Year.] [No. 1793.]

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1781.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

IT is the charter of every citizen in a republic, to examine, cenſure or approve thoſe entruſted with the legiſlative, executive and judicial powers of government; and the judicial, executive and legiſlative, are all ſubject to his inquiſitorial juriſdiction. In a popular government, every man claims to be a politician, and though I am not acquainted with the great queſtions, which I have read of, and which have, for a century, engaged the attention of the wiſe politicians in Europe, the balance of trade, and the balance of power, yet I can plainly diſcover, that our great political machine is ill conducted, and that our affairs are reduced to a diſgraceful extremity. We have neither money, or credit, and our rulers ſeem quite indifferent, and uninterested in the matter. They can truly ſay, we have done thoſe things which we ought *not* to have done, and we have left undone thoſe things which we ought to have done. To raiſe, feed, cloath, and pay, a reſpectable army, would be the moſt probable and effectual means, with the bleſſing of Providence, to defend our liberties, ſave our country from deveſtation, and ſecure our independence. This cannot be effected without money (I mean the precious metals, gold or ſilver) or credit. Of ſpecie, there is not ſufficient within the thirteen ſtates, and no laws can extract it out of the pockets of the owners. One ounce of public credit, is of more real value to a ſtate, than a ton of gold. The credit of a government, like that of an individual, depends on its ability and integrity; if either is ſuſpected, no temporary expedients will gain confidence, or induce the ſuſpicious to entruſt their property to its faith and honour. Public faith, once violated, like a lady's honour, cannot be reſtored; and even to be forgot the ſame remedies muſt be applied, time, penitence and reformation. Nothing but neceſſity, and that the moſt abſolute and ſelf-evident, can excuſe a breach of public faith. Our affairs were very alarming, and our paper money in very low credit, before the reſolve of congreſs of the 18th of March 1780. Many men were of opinion, that it was juſt and neceſſary for congreſs to adopt that meaſure; and ſome contended, that there was no breach of public faith. I ever was of a different ſentiment. The congreſs emiſſions, compared with gold, in March 1780, were of the value of one for forty; they are at this time, one for eight hundred. The effects therefore of the meaſure, are viſible to the meaneſt capacity; and it is obſervable that the whigs were the greateſt ſufferers by it. In five years the continental money depreciated forty for one, and in the laſt fourteen months, it further depreciated ſeven hundred and ſixty for one. If neceſſity be admitted to excuſe congreſs, the ſame cauſe cannot be aſſigned for the breach of faith by our legiſlature. Their act of calling in our act of aſſembly and convention money, was an unneceſſary and wanton violation of their plighted faith; dictated by paſſion, party, and faction. Vile calumnies were ſuggeſted, and the baſeſt ſlanders circulated, to urge the credulous and weak to adopt a meaſure, from which we daily experience the moſt diſtreſſing and fatal conſequences, and which, unleſs ſpeedily removed, will prove the deſtruction of our cauſe, and the loſs of our independence and freedom. This is the time for reflection, and a cool diſpaſſionate conſideration of our paſt, and what ſhall be our future conduct. I hope the hour of our folly is paſt. The principle ſuggeſted for the exchange of one new paper dollar for forty old, was this; that the money had depreciated by common conſent, and by the conduct of the owners; and that no injury was done by giving them the value of the money in their hands. That this principle was falſe, might not be obvious to every one, but there is no man who did not readily diſcover, that it would equally apply to every future emiſſion, and therefore at once all confidence in our government was pulled up by the roots. From what other cauſe has the ſtate money depreciated? From what other cauſe have the people refuſed to lend their money, or property, to the ſtate; though the premium offered was very liberal? The fund for the redemption of the ſtate emiſſion is unqueſtionably ſufficient, and the property pledged will ſell for more gold and ſilver than the £. 30,000 iſſued on its credit; and yet it has already ſunk more in value, in ten months, than the continental emiſſions in the three firſt years of the war. One ſilver dollar will this day purchaſe eight ſtate dollars. It cannot be owing to the quantity, and we have no tender law, it can only flow from an *univerſal* want of confidence in our legiſlature. What a diſgraceful, humiliating thought! The common people reaſon thus, if the *late* aſſembly could call in the act of aſſembly and convention money, which the public paſſed as gold and ſilver, becauſe it afterwards depreciated, the preſent, or ſome future aſſembly, may call in and exchange the new emiſſion upon the ſame principle. If the rulers of any people are wiſe and virtuous, their actions will be prudent, juſt and honourable, and the people they govern will be eſteemed, as poſſeſſing their virtues. It is an old, but true obſervation, that the people are generally to be judged of by the character of their governors. Some mode muſt be adopted to give a *real*, *permanent* value and credit to our paper money, or we ſhall be unable to recruit, or maintain our army. Confidence muſt be ſecured to the promiſes of our aſſembly, for on credit alone can we carry on the war. Can any ſituation be more diſcraceful and diſhonourable, than that the conſtituents will not give credit to the promiſes of their repreſentatives? It might be juſtly concluded, that the people, in general, condemn their conduct. Indeed the very men who were ſo noiſy and clamorous, and who were the moſt ignorant of the two houſes, will not give credit to the new money, or receive it, but at the higheſt depreciation. Their inſignificance alone can ſave them from the pen of the hiſtorian, who would otherwiſe brand them with the infamy they ſo juſtly merit. Our legiſlature muſt learn to be honeſt, at leaſt appear to poſſeſs that virtue, before they can ever expect any reliance to be placed in their plighted faith or honour. Party, cabal and faction will ever deſtroy any ſtate; union, wiſdom, and integrity, can alone reſtore our affairs, and give confidence to government.

CENSOR.

THE conduct of the *ſecond* Maryland regiment, at the action of Guilford, has been compared with the behaviour of the *firſt*, and various reaſons aſſigned for their miſconduct. It is reported that an officer of rank and reputation has imputed their miſbehaviour to the want of officers, there being only eight to ſix companies. The late retreat of our troops from before Camden is imputed to the ſame cauſe. If this be true, there muſt be a neglect of duty ſomewhere. A great number of our officers are within this ſtate. The military character of our troops ſtands high, and ought to be preſerved. Ought not the aſſembly to enquire into the above facts?

CIVIS.

SPAIN, *Camp at St. Roch, Nov.* 30.

A TRENCH or way of communication was begun on the night of the 23d, and continued every night ſince, to ſecure the paſſage of troops from the line to the new battery of St. Charles: the work has advanced 238 fathom already, notwithſtanding the bad ground obliged the workmen to uſe faſcines. The place keeps up a conſtant fire with cannon and mortars; the damage we have ſuſtained amounts to 4 men killed and 6 wounded, and ſome workmen who have received contuſions.

PARIS, *Dec.* 31. The declaration of war, by England, againſt Holland at firſt aſtoniſhed us; but we now perceive it to be an act of deſpair; this power now plays "quit or double." It is more glorious for her, if ſhe muſt ſink, to ſink under the weight of all Europe. We doubt not but ſhe will procure preſent advantages by this rupture with Holland, but in the end ſhe has one enemy more, who has great reſources in her population and riches, will openly ſupply our marine, and by taking a Daniſh ſquadron in her pay (as is reported) can deſtroy the commerce of Great-Britain in the north.

They ſpeak of a treaty concluded and ſigned by the king of Pruſſia, Ruſſia and France, to maintain the ſyſtem of pacification by land, as they ſtrove to eſtabliſh it by ſea.

LONDON, *January* 9.

Sunday laſt the admiralty office received a confirmation of the accident, which happened to the Thunderer of 74 and Stirling Caſtle of 64; they were loſt in the terrible ſtorm of which ſo much has been ſaid, and will yet be ſaid; commodore Walſingham was on board the Thunderer.

The Hollanders have loſt many veſſels, ſince the publication of our laſt manifeſto; but they have ſo many thouſands to loſe, that they are not yet affected with this loſs. Yet it is very poſſible and even very probable, that by force of repeated loſſes, the ſenſibility of the Dutch nation will be rouſed from its lethargy, and that the populace will then render us that juſtice which the ſtates general have refuſed; we demand as reparation of the inſult offered us by the treaty of Amſterdam with the Americans, but the puniſhment of the raſh M. Van Berkell, a requiſition as juſt as moderate.

According to a note given by the Dutch ambaſſador, in the courſe of the adminiſtration of the marquis of Rockingham, this nation had then in our funds 56 millions ſterling: it appears from the moſt exact calculation, that ſince this epocha, it has placed there 13 millions more; it has then at this time 69 millions in our funds; an object of ſuch importance for this republic, that the idea of war with us muſt needs carry terror into the boſoms of all its inhabitants.

Although 545 commiſſions againſt the Dutch have already paſſed the great ſeal, the demand for them is ſo great that the offices have ſcarce time to breathe.

The following is a liſt of the Engliſh veſſels, which ſuffered the hurricane of

October last, independent of such whose names have not yet appeared.

The Thunderer, of 74 guns; Stirling Castle, 64; Phœnix, 44; Andromeda, 28; Laurel, 28; Scarborough, 24; Deal Castle, 24; Beavers Prize, 28; St. Vincent, 16; Camelion, 14; Victor, 16; Barbados, 16. Lost.

Alcmena, 40; Le Blanche, 38. Not heard of yet.

Ajax, 74; Montague, 74; Vengeance, 74; Amazon, 28; Venus, 32. Returned much shattered to St. Lucia.

Ruby, 64; Hector, 74; Trident, 64; Grafton, 74; Egmont, 74; Bristol, 50; Ulysses, 44; Endimion, 44; Pomona, 28; Endeavour, 16. Arrived in a very bad condition at Jamaica.

BOSTON, *April* 19.

The following anecdote was handed to us by a gentleman who was on board one of the French ships, during the action of the 16th ult. A grenadier of the Boissonnois regiment having had one of his legs broke, and almost tore to pieces by a cannon ball, took out his knife, cut away the remaining flesh, and threw the leg overboard, and setting down went on loading his musket, and with great composure said, "*Je rend graces a Dieu, il me reste encore deux main et un jambe pour servie mon roi*—I thank God I have two hands and one leg left to serve my king with."

April 26. Private letters from Europe, of good authority, mention, that the king of Prussia had proceeded far in, if not actually completed, a negociation in favour of the several contracting powers of the armed neutrality, and for the protection of their territorial dominions in case they should be threatened upon account of any step taken by these powers in the congress of neutrality.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 24.

Extract of a letter from an officer of information in the southern army to his friend in this city, dated Camp, before Camden, May 1, 1781.

"After lord Cornwallis's retreat from Deep river, the impracticability of overtaking and bringing him to action, as well as the impossibility of feeding our army on the same rout, appeared evident. General Greene, sensible it would answer no good purpose to remain upon Cape-Fear river, pushed his operations into this state with a view of drawing his lordship to succour his posts in this country. The time of service of the Virginia militia expiring at that period, we were left too weak to storm or completely invest Camden. The general detached lieutenant-colonel Lee's legion and part of the second Maryland regiment to assist general Marian in the reduction of some of their lesser posts. Fort Watson has already surrendered; upwards of 100 prisoners were taken, and we may expect some other partial advantages; but Camden having a garrison very little inferior to our present force, our expectations of reducing it cannot be very sanguine. On the 25th instant, lord Rawden very gallantly sallied upon our lines, and was successful. We were obliged to retire about five miles, with having upwards of 100 men killed and wounded. The opportunity was what we ardently wished for, and at one moment promised us victory and the town; but the next clouded the bright prospect; a part of the first Maryland regiment (which were advancing) got into some disorder; colonel Gunby ordered the whole to retire, he says to take another position; the second Maryland regiment, influenced by the movements of the first, also retired. The first Virginia regiment falling back at this critical instant, the second had orders to retreat, and the whole body of infantry abandoned the field, leaving the enemy to recover from a confusion which the spirited behaviour of our cavalry and light infantry and the well directed fire from our artillery, with the first efforts of the line, had thrown them into. We lost a *golden* opportunity of acquiring glory, as well as solid advantages. The enemy's loss in killed, &c. is much greater than our's; we took upwards of 60 prisoners, including 12 staff and commissioned officers."

May 22, 1781.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, after this notice shall have been published eight weeks, for a power to sell an undivided moiety of the lot and tanyard in the city of Annapolis, which belonged to her late husband Joseph Selby, and by him devised to her during life, and after her decease, to her daughter, who is now an infant.

ANNE SELBY, executrix of
Joseph Selby, deceased. 1

TEN STATE DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from off the commons adjoining this city, on Tuesday last, a small bay HORSE, short and chunky, remarkably strong and well made, has a small star on his forehead, is aged, trots and canters, and was lately shod on his fore feet only. Whoever delivers said horse to the hon. James Brice, Esq; in Annapolis, or the subscriber in Bladensburg, shall be paid the above reward. 3w

WILLIAM SYDEBOTHAM. 14

LANDS FOR SALE.

STRING ENLARGED, 644 acres, resurveyed in January 1775, and certificate returned for 845 acres, examined and passed, by the name of *Head-Quarters*, but not patented, because of the war: part of *Mansell's United Friendship*, 359 acres; part of *Mansell's Purchase*, 1400 acres: *The Scheme*, 74 acres: these four tracts lie adjoining each other. Part of *Windsor-Forest*, 1136 acres; this tract lies about 4 miles from the above lands. All the tracts are called *Forest-land*; a considerable part of them is very good soil; each tract is very well watered, and there are on the whole about 200 acres of good meadow ground. There is little timber on the above tracts, except on the main western fork of the western, or Delaware, falls of Patapsco river, where enough may be procured to build tobacco houses: these lands lie near the great main road from Frederick-town to Baltimore, and between 25 and 30 miles from the latter, and in the neighbourhood of the late Mr. Samuel Mansell. *Resolution*, granted for 667 acres, of which about one half is clear of elder tracts; this land lies below *Bush-creek*, about 8 miles from Frederick-town, near one Solomon Turner's. Part of *The Mountain of Wales*, 200 acres; this tract lies near Mr. Jacques's Iron-works. In all about 4,347 acres. A reasonable price will be taken for the *whole*; if the tracts are sold *separately*, the price will be more or less, according to the quality and situation. The title to all the tracts is indisputable. New state money, or bond with security, for tobacco or specie, with interest, will be taken in payment, and the lands immediately conveyed. Enquire of the printers. 4

April 16, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 6 or 700 acres of land lying in Frederick county, about 45 miles from Baltimore-town, on which are three small farms, each containing about 70 acres of cleared land, the quality of the soil is equal to most lands in the state for farming; the lands are quite level, have a sufficient stock of timber, good water, and lie contiguous to several good mills. Part of the purchase money is expected in hand. For further terms apply to Samuel Cleland, living at Pipe creek bridge near the land. If it should prove convenient to the purchaser, two or three negroes will be taken in pay. 4

April 21, 1781.

By virtue of an act of the assembly of Maryland, passed in December 1778, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Monday the 11th day of June next, for gold or silver,

THAT situation for any kind of water-works, known by the name of the CURTIS's CREEK FURNACE, lying on the head of the said creek, in Anne-Arundel county, about 12 miles by water from Baltimore-town, or seven miles by land, with sundry tracts of land, containing 4838 acres more or less. There are, where the furnace stands, a large stone dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, smith's shop, and mill house, all of which, with the furnace, may be made very good. The lands mostly lie on and contiguous to Curtis's, Marley, and Stony creeks, and abound with wood and timber, pine, oak, hiccory, and chesnut. Craft for the reception of wood, &c. go up all those creeks. About 100 acres are cleared around the furnace, and two or three small tenements on different tracts rented by the year. A plot of the whole may be seen at the coffee-house in Baltimore, and the lands shewn on application to Mr. Thomas Cromwell near the furnace. Sale to begin at the dwelling house at 10 o'clock a. m.

CHARLES RIDGELY,
MICHAEL PUE,
W. GOODWIN, 4
W. BUCHANAN,
ELEANOR DORSEY. 9

N. B. The sale is deferred, on account of its not having been advertised six weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, agreeable to law.

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, April 9, 1781.

To be SOLD at VENDUE,

THE two manors of Beaver-dam and Chaptico, lying in St. Mary's county, in parcels as tenanted to the present possessors, or otherwise, as may be most conducive to the purpose intended. Many of the leases are expired, several for the lives of persons yet in being, and others for terms of years yet unexpired. The sale of Beaver-dam will begin at Leonard-town on Tuesday the 29th of May next, and of Chaptico on the Monday following. One fifth of the sum bid to be paid in specie, within three weeks from the day of sale, the remainder in bills of credit of the new emission, one half in two months, and the other half in four months from the day of sale.

By order, G. DUVALL, cl.

N. B. The sale of Beaver-dam manor above mentioned is postponed until Tuesday the 12th of June, and of Chaptico until the Monday following. 5 G. D.

March 19, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition signed by the subscribers and many others was presented to the last general assembly, praying the confirmation of a road, which was laid out soon after the building of Ellicott's lower mills, and which led out of the Elk-ridge road above Mr. Ely Dorsey's, and between said Mr. Ely Dorsey's and Mr. Michael Dorsey's, also between Mr. Brice Howard's and Mr. Joshua Howard's to the land of Mr. Rezin Hammond, then thro' the land of said Rezin Hammond to the upper corner of Valentine Brown's lane, there to interfect an accustomed road, then down said Brown's lane to Patuxent bridge, then with the main road to Dr. Pue's lane, then to Hell-town, thence to Balderson's tavern, and so to Ellicott's lower mills; which said petition was referred to the consideration of the next general assembly. Notice of the same will be continued in this gazette for eight weeks, agreeable to the resolve of the honourable house of delegates.

REZIN HAMMOND,
PUE,
JOSHUA HOWARD. 8

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the Post-Office.

[XXXVIth YEAR.] THE [No. 1794.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1781.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

IT is the characteristic of folly to be obstinate in spite of experience; misfortunes cannot teach some men wisdom; and others, convinced of their error, have not candour to confess it. These remarks apply to those, who deny, that the rapid progressive depreciation of our state emission is owing to the breach of public faith, and an *universal* want of confidence in the promises of our legislature. Will the adversaries to this position inform us to what other cause our paper money owes its present ruinous and disgraceful declension. To reform either public or private conduct, it is absolutely necessary to review and consider the actions, which produced the calamity. Every man acknowledges and feels the present distress, arising from our depreciated currency; some diversity of opinion may be entertained as to the cause, and I do not expect the authors of our misfortunes will admit the real one, or that the censure and consequences are justly imputable to them. A retrospection of all the misconduct of our rulers may not be necessary, and I have not leisure, or inclination, to expose to public view, the many and repeated acts of folly and injustice, which have concurred to involve this country in its present very alarming and most dishonourable situation; unable to aid our sister states, or to protect ourselves, from the vengeance of our enemies. We have no money, nor can we establish any substitute, because we wantonly violated our public faith, and sacrificed our honour to the prejudices and arts of a party, composed of the most ignorant and perversely obstinate of those entrusted with the conduct of our affairs. I shall not enquire into the motives which influenced congress to pass the resolution of the 18th of March, 1780, but it may not be improper to remember a few circumstances. In September, 1779, congress *unanimously*, in the most pointed terms, reprobated the idea of sinking their emissions contrary to the terms on which they issued, as originating from our enemies, and injurious to the faith and honour of the United States. They considered the suggestion as a *political heresy*, and declared, "that it was no more in their power to annihilate our money, than our independence, and that any act of theirs for either of those purposes would be null and void." Their own words will best express their sentiments, say they, "We should pay an ill compliment to the understanding and honour of every true American, were we to adduce many arguments to shew the *baseness*, or bad policy of violating our national faith. A bankrupt faithless republic would be a novelty in the political world, and appear among reputable nations, like a common prostitute among chaste, and respectable matrons. The pride of America revolts from the idea; her citizens know for what purposes these emissions were made, and have repeatedly plighted their faith for the redemption of them. They must therefore entertain a high opinion of American credulity, who suppose the people capable of believing, on due reflection, that all America will, against the *faith*, the *honour*, and the *interest*, of all America, be ever prevailed upon to countenance, support, or permit *so ruinous, so disgraceful a measure*. We are convinced that the efforts and arts of our enemies will not be wanting to draw us into this *humiliating and contemptible situation*; they will endeavour to force, or seduce us to commit this *unpardonable sin*, in order to subject us to the punishment due to it, and that we may thenceforth be a reproach, and a by-word among the nations. Apprised of these consequences, knowing the value of national character, and impressed with a due sense of the immutable laws of justice and honour, it is *impossible* that America should think without horror of *such an execrable deed*." In six months afterwards, ten state being represented in congress, the resolve of the 18th of March, 1780, passed. Five states voted in the affirmative, four in the negative, one was divided, and this state was not represented; and the state, whose delegates planned the measure, have applied, I am informed, every farthing of the money originally appropriated as a sinking fund for the new emission, to other purposes. Our assembly, meeting in a few days after the above recommendation of congress, took the same into consideration, and on the 5th of April, the house of delegates resolved, "That from the peculiar situation, and *extreme exigency* of our public affairs, the requisition ought to be complied with and carried into execution, as far as possible." As necessity alone could excuse the state in complying with the ill-timed and fatal plan of congress, the house of delegates grounded their consent to the measure, on that principle alone. The members of the then house of delegates, with great reluctance, assented to the desire of congress; they had no alternative, they conceived that they must either agree to the measure, or give up the chance of further prosecuting the war. It was impracticable, if not impossible, for this state to comply with its faith pledged jointly with the other states; no mode could be adopted for the redemption of the quota of this state of the continental emissions. As the old government, and the conventions, had emitted bills of credit, and this state had borrowed monies, on certificates, the house of delegates, inserted in the bill for calling out of circulation the continental emissions, a clause, "that as it was the indispensable duty of every state to preserve its public faith inviolate and sacred, and the honour, credit and safety of this republic required that entire confidence should be given to its promises, and the bills of credit emitted, and the certificates issued by its authority, that this state would, to the utmost of its power and ability, preserve and hold sacred its public faith, on all occasions, and especially with regard to its bills of credit, and the loan office certificates issued for money borrowed, which should be redeemed or funk *by taxes or otherways*, without abatement or discount." This clause passed 35 votes to 4. The senate objected "to this pledging of the public faith; and declared it contrary to the welfare of the state, and subversive of justice," and in their message of May 20, 1780, urged a variety of reasons against it; and to catch the people by their supposed interest, they asserted, that the intention was to pay off the state currencies in gold or silver; and from a report, "that *some* persons were busily employed in buying up the convention money," they insinuated, that the design was "to enrich such adventurers at the expence of their constituents." The first was artfully calculated to alarm the feelings of the people, and to frighten them with the thoughts of an enormous debt, to be paid only in gold or silver. The emissions were not made on the terms of redeeming with gold or silver, and the promise did not extend beyond the original condition for the redemption, or hold out any other mode of sinking the convention, or other state currencies. The suggestion of "some persons buying up the convention money," was without any foundation, and intended to injure the public character of one of the delegates, by raising a suspicion that he was interested in the measure he supported, and to destroy the confidence reposed in him by the public. This illiberal and ungenerous behaviour of the senate was similar to their surmises, in their message in December 1779, that the confiscation of British property was urged by the house of delegates, "for the benefit of *speculators*, and to raise great emoluments to a *few* individuals, at a certain and heavy loss to the public." On this subject it might be deemed ill-natured to contrast the reasons alleged by the senate against confiscation, with their subsequent conduct, and therefore I forbear. However, the insinuations against particular members of the house of delegates, by the senate, had the desired effect; their *helpers* catched the cry, and opened in every tavern, and by the industry and art of a few noisy, ignorant men, an almost universal clamour was raised against the vote to support the public faith and credit.

At last October session (on 7th of November) a committee reported, "that the money emitted under resolves of convention, and acts of assembly under the old government, should be called out of circulation, at a rate of not less than 40 for 1." This report revived the contest, and after a negative by 23 to 19 to the proposal to refer the consideration thereof to the next session, on the question to concur with the report, the house being divided, 21 in the affirmative and 21 in the negative, it was determined in the negative by the speaker. Foiled in their favourite scheme, the party grew outrageous, and without any regard to good manners, or decency, three of them, two of the senate, and one of the house of delegates, in the most illiberal and vulgar language, abused and slandered the majority of the house of delegates, and falsely and basely arraigned the integrity, and imputed the conduct of some of the members, to interested and unworthy motives; and with unparalleled impudence, these three men, without three grains of sense among them, insolently called their adversaries not only scoundrels and villains, but *fools*: when no idea can be so humiliating or degrading as to compare their natural or acquired abilities with those of the gentlemen, they so arrogantly and unjustly traduced. Contrary to propriety and the practice of parliament, and the usage of the house of delegates under the old and new government, the subject was again resumed at the same session, and some members who voted against the report having gone home, and others having waved their opinion, the vote was carried to call out of circulation the money emitted by acts of assembly under the old government, and by *resolves of convention*, and to give in exchange one new *paper* dollar for forty dollars of those emissions.

This the breach of our public faith originated with the senate, and was carried in the house of delegates by a party, and every man who differed in opinion, and wished to maintain the public credit, was vilely slandered. We daily experience the consequences flowing from the advice of such miserable politicians. We must change our measures, and our rulers, or this country will be undone.

CENSOR.

LONDON, *February* 6.

IT is ſaid that 15 of the fleet of tranſports, which ſailed from Portſmouth for Corke, about the 20th ult. on board of which was part of the 49th regiment, were captured by a cutter of 16 guns, having a congreſs commiſſion, though the crew were moſtly Welch and Iriſh. The tranſports were immediately ranſomed, and are arrived at Corke.

Extract of an authentic letter from Verſailles, January 22.

"The Ruſſian miniſter has within theſe few days no leſs than five different diſpatches by couriers from his court. Yeſterday he received the laſt, and had a long conference with M. Maurepas, Neckar, and Vergennes. The talk here is that Ruſſia is determined, if poſſible, to heal the breaches between the ſtates and England, and prevent a general war throughout the continent."

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, Jan. 19.

"The non-agreement of what are called here the two refractory provinces, is doubtleſs a great ſtop to thoſe neceſſary exertions ſo much to be wiſhed for at this time; nevertheleſs in thoſe which have agreed, on the grand queſtion of war with the Engliſh, all poſſible diligence is uſed in fitting out ſhips of war: at Amſterdam in particular nine ſhips of the line are now equipping, i. e. two of 70, four of 60, and three of 50 guns. Our navy is at preſent but ſmall, however 40 ſail will be added before the expiration of the preſent year, which will give it a degree of reſpectability at leaſt, if not reverence."

A court of enquiry is ſummoned to ſit at the horſe guards to determine on the conduct of governor Morris and lieut. col. Ethrington, in ſurrendering the iſland of St. Vincent to the French. The court will conſiſt of a lieutenant-general and two major-generals.

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, Feb. 4.

"The ſpirit of party is at preſent riſen here to a height ſcarce ever known before. Nothing but riots and tumults all the day, with different mobs parading the ſtreets, which, as they meet each other, raiſe terrible diſturbances, and encounter with a fury more becoming nations at open and declared war, than contending factions at an election. In one of theſe frays the White Lion inn was nearly demoliſhed, and much other miſchief done. Nay, to ſuch a pitch is the party arrived, that a friend of one of the candidates actually proceeded to the place of poll, with drums beating and the American colours diſplayed. In ſhort we know not what end things may come to at laſt. Pitched battles are fought between the oppoſite clubs in which many are killed. A gentleman, this moment aſſures me, that he ſaw ſix lying dead in the ſtreet."

Lord George Gordon, accompanied by his two brothers, ſet off yeſterday for the country, in order to enjoy a little relaxation, ſo neceſſary after his tedious and diſagreeable confinement.

NEW-LONDON, *May* 11.

The following was brought from the Weſt-Indies, by a veſſel which arrived here laſt week.

Copy of a letter from admiral Rodney to the marquis de Bouille.

I received the letters which your excellency did me the honour to write me; and I am ſorry to ſee a perſon of ſo high a rank and character as the marquis de Bouille, ſhould abaſe himſelf (on informations which he acknowledges to have received by indirect ways) ſo much as to make uſe of threats.

Britiſh admirals never fear and never make uſe of threats; they are reſponſible for their actions only to their king and country, and never have been reputed for having inſulted a declared enemy, theſe have always been treated with reſpect and humanity.

A perfidious people, wearing the maſk of friendſhip, traitors to their country, and rebelling againſt their king, deſerve no favour or conſideration, and they never ſhall have any from me. I am, &c.

ANSWER.

SIR,

I am ſenſible that a Britiſh admiral and a French general ought to be reſponſible for their conduct only to their king and country. Retaliation, during the war, is what I owe to each of them, (however cruel it may become) by the example you have given in St. Euſtatia, and ſhall make it a law to follow it ſtrictly.

Your excellency undoubtedly forgot, in your letter, that you was writing to a French general, whom the events of war have for this ſome time paſt, accuſtomed not to fear Britiſh inſolence.

I had the honour of writing to your excellency, that I ſhall exchange no more priſoners, they ſhall be all ſent (without exception) to France. I repeat to you once more, that you may act as you think proper with the flags of truce. To calm your fears on this ſubject, I ſhall ſend you no more. We will in future ſettle all our affairs * *a coup de canon*, and by that means avoid theſe polemic, tedious diſputes, which are more fit for ambaſſadors than ſoldiers.

* *Field of battle.*

A FEW copies of the LAWS of MARYLAND, paſſed laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, may be had at the Printing-office.

1

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE, May 30, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this committee will ſit at the ſtadt-houſe from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 5 on each day during the preſent ſeſſion of aſſembly.

By order,
W. H. M'PHERSON, clk.

FIFTY POUNDS STATE MONEY REWARD.

ON the ſecond day of April laſt, late at night, I loſt a new fifty foot tobacco-houſe, full of tobacco, between ſeventeen and eighteen thouſand weight, entirely conſumed by fire. This being the ſecond tobacco-houſe I have loſt by fire, under ſuſpicious circumſtances and ſuggeſtions, particularly the laſt, any perſon that will diſcover the perpetrator or perpetrators of this flagitious, atrocious, and diabolical act, ſhall receive the above reward. I am conſtrained and propelled, by motives very great, to adverti ſe a reward. At this way of procedure, it is too obvious, a man may have all his property deſtroyed by wicked incendiaries. Wretches callous and inſenſible to every feeling, there is no knowing where, or when they may ſtop, for baſe wicked minds, and perſons of vile diſpoſitions, do not readily liſten to the checks of conſcience, but take a pleaſure in making their neighbours as calamitous as poſſible, inſtigated by vindictive and infernal motives. An incendiary is a character of a very black die; it is a pity ſuch monſters in human ſhape ſhould be permitted to live; the guilty wretch ought always to conſider the halter as ſuſpended over his head; it is a death too good.

B. FENDALL, jun.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Hamton Robinſon, near Magothy mill, in Anne-Arundel county, a black MARE, about 14 hands and a half high, had on, when taken up, 3 ſhoes and a half, appears to be about 14 years old, trots, paces, and gallops, is docked, has a ſtar on her forehead and a ſwitch tail, but no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

W3

SILVER-TAIL,

STANDS at Tulip-hill, and will cover at two guineas the ſeaſon, or ſtate money at the exchange, and a dollar to the groom; the money to be paid before the mares are taken away.

Silver-tail was got by Old Tanner, his dam by Selim, his grand-dam by Panton's Arabian, his great grand-dam by the Godolphin Arabian, his great-great-grand-dam was Mr. Panton's famous Witherington mare. He is a fine bay, fifteen and a half hands high, with great bone, ſtrength and beauty. Good paſturage for mares at one dollar a week.

3X

May 22, 1781.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly, after this notice ſhall have been publiſhed eight weeks, for a power to ſell an undivided moiety of the lot and tanyard in the city of Annapolis, which belonged to her late huſband Joſeph Selby, and by him deviſed to her during life, and after her deceaſe, to her daughter, who is now an infant.

2 ANNE SELBY, executrix of Joſeph Selby, deceaſed.

April 21, 1781.

By virtue of an act of the aſſembly of Maryland, paſſed in December 1773, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Monday the 11th day of June next, for gold or ſilver,

THAT ſituation for any kind of water-works, known by the name of the CURTIS's CREEK FURNACE, lying on the head of the ſaid creek, in Anne-Arundel county, about 12 miles by water from Baltimore-town, or ſeven miles by land, with ſundry tracts of land, containing 4838 acres more or leſs. There are, where the furnace ſtands, a large ſtone dwelling houſe, kitchen, meat houſe, ſmith's ſhop, and mill houſe, all of which, with the furnace, may be made very good. The lands moſtly lie on and contiguous to Curtis's, Marley, and Stony creeks, and abound with wood and timber, pine, oak, hiccory, and cheſnut. Craft for the reception of wood, &c. go up all thoſe creeks. About 100 acres are cleared around the furnace, and two or three ſmall tenements on different tracts rented by the year. A plot of the whole may be ſeen at the coffee-houſe in Baltimore, and the lands ſhewn on application to Mr. Thomas Cromwell near the furnace. Sale to begin at the dwelling houſe at 10 o'clock a. m.

CHARLES RIDGELY,
MICHAEL PUE,
10 W. GOODWIN, 5
W. BUCHANAN,
ELEANOR DORSEY.

N. B. The ſale is deferred, on account of its not having been advertiſed ſix weeks ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette, agreeable to law.

Office for the preſervation and ſale of forfeited eſtates, April 9, 1781.

To be SOLD at VENDUE,

THE two manors of Beaver-dam and Chaptico, lying in St. Mary's county, in parcels as tenanted to the preſent poſſeſſors, or otherwiſe, as may be moſt conducive to the purpoſe intended. Many of the leaſes are expired, ſeveral for the lives of perſons yet in being, and others for terms of years yet unexpired. The ſale of Beaver-dam will begin at Leonard-town on Tueſday the 29th of May next, and of Chaptico on the Monday following. One fifth of the ſum bid to be paid in ſpecie, within three weeks from the day of ſale, the remainder in bills of credit of the new emiſſion, one half in two months, and the other half in four months from the day of ſale.

By order, G. DUVALL, cl.

N. B. The ſale of Beaver-dam manor above mentioned is poſtponed until Tueſday the 26th of June, and of Chaptico until the Monday following. G. D.

6

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